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Little meat is
262 eaten, and this is done only during feasts. There are some eggs. They do not eat much fish, because they must purchase them. They do buy some food from the local store (never any canned food, because this is too expensive), for example, rice and salt. They do not grow [249] any tobacco.

•434 To get the small amount of money they need to buy in the toko, they sell coconuts and anything else they may have, which is usually quite little. Fl. 5.00 in cash is a lot of money for a man here.

264 The people here eat three times a day, a little in the morning, and equally heavy noon and evening meals.

262 574 They like dog meat and also horse meat, but these, like pig and goat, are only eaten at the time of a feast. They say that the main feasts are funeral ones. They also say that the people here have no decided preference and will gladly eat any kind of meat. They [266] say they have no memory of cannibalism except for the eating of the hearts of enemies for 224 bravery in warfare. They rarely hunt. If they 262 do they use a bow and are lucky to get monkeys 624 or pigs. There are no deer here. There is a clear case for meat hunger here, and the only material gain of being a mosa laki is that you [465] are always given a piece of meat when an animal [171] is killed. This is like the Toradja pattern, and shows how much of a luxury meat really is. It is the "government man's salary."

436 178 443 Formerly there was no money and there were no toko. Of course there may have been a few gold pieces, but they were really sacred objects. Today they have little cash.

243 177 788 The irrigated rice fields started three years ago and were instigated by Hadji Akbar of Watu Roga. He went to Mecca and saw the many sawah in Bima, Java, and elsewhere. When